

DECEMBER • 1947

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Soaring Prices Reduce Wages

EVERY time prices increase, wages decrease, because the wages will not buy as much as they did before. Thus the workers are being paid in money which shrinks in value every pay day.

They are getting less each week as prices continue to rise.

The solution that appears most obvious is to increase wages and thereby close the gap between wages and prices.

But it doesn't work that way. Every wage increase brings a further price increase—a price increase which is proportionately greater than the wage increase. Thus each wage increase is actually a decrease because prices have gone so much higher that the increased wages, instead of buying more, actually buy less.

That is the grim situation in which the average American finds himself in this period of unrestricted free enterprise. This is the paradise pictured by the National Association of Manufacturers when they demanded the repeal of OPA.

It may be a paradise for the NAM, for the National Association of Real Estate Boards and for other business combinations but it is a purgatory for the desperate workers trying to stretch a dwindling income to provide food, clothing and housing.

The only possible relief for the ordinary family lies in stabilization or reduction of prices. The gap between wages and prices must be closed.

If prices are stabilized where they are now, wages can be increased to the point where the purchasing power of the dollar is restored.

If prices are reduced sufficiently, the purchasing power of the dollar will be restored without drastic wage increases.

This can be accomplished in two ways—by business or by Congress. If business wants to remain free of federal controls, it can do so by being satisfied with a generous profit and reducing its prices accordingly.

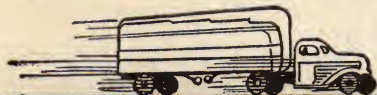
If business insists on its right to exploit the public, then Congress must act by restoring price controls.

We cannot continue to drift along as we are without inviting disaster. Prices and profits have reached a point undreamed of even in the wild days preceding the Hoover depression.

The Republican party controls Congress now, as it did then.

Will it profit by its past mistakes? Or will it win an epitaph as the party that killed free enterprise and plunged the United States into the greatest depression of history?

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CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLV

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annüm.....\$2.50 | Single Copies.....25 Cents

(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

TRUSTEES

MILTON DOLL, 39 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES R. HOFFA, 2741 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM A. LEE, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Gov. Warren Has Labor Support

Stassen Is Just a Man Looking for a Job — Any Job!

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE entrance of Governor Warren of California into the scramble for the Republican nomination for President of the United States gives a somewhat encouraging aspect to the nominating convention next summer.

Governor Warren had almost the unanimous support of labor in all his campaigns in the State of California. In the last campaign for governor he won the nomination of both parties.

In his record since his last election as governor he has been right on nearly everything for labor with the exception of one or two matters; one of them the Hot Cargo bill which has since been declared unconstitutional by the California Supreme Court.

Governor Warren could do very little except what he did in this case. In nearly all his actions he has been fair and square and aboveboard with organized labor, as nearly as we can find out from his record.

He addressed the Teamsters' International convention in August in San Francisco. His address has been published. The general president talked with him confidentially and openly, and his expressions and his answers to direct questions pertaining to his attitude toward labor and his intentions in the future were as clear-cut and outspoken as could be expected.

He was much more direct than any other leader in either party who has expressed himself.

Governor Warren, in our opinion at the present writing, will have an enormous backing from organized labor throughout the country. The organized

labor movement is tied to no party whatsoever with the exception of perhaps some of the PAC or CIO unions in and around New York City.

As we analyze the situation, there is not much hope that Governor Warren will get the nomination from the Republican party. The old dyed-in-the-wool leaders that controlled during the days of Presidents Taft, Coolidge and Hoover will control the next convention.

They think now that they have a walk-over and big business, Wall Street, which is strongly represented in Washington and is reaching very close to the White House, intends to name its man. You can rest assured that this man will be one of those who will guarantee to go along with the mob representing industry that controlled government in the years past or until March, 1933.

That mob is getting back in the saddle very quickly and very prominently and there is a large percentage of the Democratic leaders in the South who are trailing right along behind the bandwagon of unjust and unfair Wall Street capitalism.

By denying the nomination to progressives of the type of Governor Warren, old capitalistic mongrels are cutting their throats, because if we go back again to the Toryism of Harrison, McKinley, Coolidge and Hoover, then capitalism eventually will be destroyed in this country as it has been destroyed in every other country in the world.

Governor Warren, belonging west of the Rocky Mountains, has a very poor chance. They don't want, in either party, nominees coming from the pro-

gressive states west of the Rocky Mountains. That is a handicap to Warren and his fairness and courage would also be a handicap and would be repugnant to the old Tories who are back again in control of the Republican party.

For a while we thought ex-Governor Stassen of Minnesota was going to be rather progressive. At one time he addressed our convention in the West and we were very much impressed with his somewhat up-to-date ideas. He is now roaming the country looking for votes for the Republican nomination for President.

In our opinion he has not a chance in the world and we are not favorably impressed by his late expressions.

Recently in one of his speeches he gave out the fact that he was quite in favor of the Taft-Hartley Act and this is, in substance, what he said: "While it was intended to harass and handicap labor, it is now really the other way 'round, it is a benefit to labor."

If Mr. Stassen thinks or believes in that kind of interpretation of the Taft-Hartley Act, then he is either thoroughly ignorant or he is wilfully easing over towards the conservative Taft-Hartley element.

He also states in an indirect way that he would not accept anything but the presidency. It is our opinion that Mr. Stassen will accept any recognition he gets from the Republican convention, and as it appears now he won't get much recognition.

He is endeavoring to make a bargain for himself, hoping, if the Republicans are elected to office, that he may be considered for a place in the cabinet or for some important position in the state department.

It is our analysis that he is looking for a job and we are not inclined to go

along with him as we might have been three or four years ago.

In addition to this, Senator Ball, one of the three worst enemies of organized labor in the United States Senate, is still quite friendly with Mr. Stassen. In other words, they both came up together, both supported each other in the past elections, and while they are not outwardly as friendly as they used to be, we do not notice Mr. Stassen condemning the anti-labor Senator Ball.

But what is labor going to do with the candidates of either party after the nominations have been made and the platforms adopted?

Of course, the wise thing to do is to wait and see what the platforms of both parties contain and who the candidates are. Even though they may nominate in the Republican convention a middle-of-the-road man or a half-progressive or a dark horse, you can bet your last dollar that when he gets to Washington, even though he was progressive before going there, he will immediately change and follow the dictates of the leaders in the Republican party who represent corporations and who are willing to gamble their money in the election.

Corporations cannot contribute to the campaign, but each member of each corporation and his wife can contribute up to \$5,000 each and it would be nothing out of the ordinary or illegal to have the Sun Oil Company, for instance, have each member of the board of directors and his wife contribute \$5,000 apiece as was done by Mr. Pew and other members of his family in past elections.

The Democratic party will undoubtedly nominate President Truman, but what is labor going to say about supporting the Democratic party and its platform? It is possible that that platform will be much more progressive than the Republican platform. What is

labor going to do about a party that has 20 senators who will not vote even to stand behind the head of their party, the President of the United States, when he vetoes a measure? That is somewhat of a difficult problem and it will be difficult for labor men to find the right answer.

The safest thing for labor men to do at this time is try to get their organization ready for action if there is any encouragement from either party through its candidates or its platform.

If nothing comes from the platforms or candidates of either party, it may be possible that labor may again stay away from the polls in certain districts. This procedure we do not agree with, especially when it comes to supporting the few men in both parties, who had courage enough to stick to their pledges to the working people and who refused to vote against labor or to strangle labor by supporting the Taft-Hartley Act.

I hope and trust that one of the two parties will see the light and pledge themselves to repeal or largely amend

the Taft-Hartley Act so that labor may have some place to go in November, 1948.

In the meantime, labor should refrain from prematurely endorsing candidates. They should not rush in now with endorsements blindly in order to get some slight publicity or edge over a rival, as few labor men are doing. This is the worst policy they could pursue.

They are buying something in the dark and pledging themselves to support a candidate whose actions they have no right to believe in.

As far as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is concerned, this will be our policy: when the proper time comes, if we deem it necessary we shall call a conference of the representatives of our unions, perhaps in Washington or Chicago, for the purpose of deciding whether or not we shall participate in the campaign or support any candidates or party after we know who the candidates are and what the parties and the platforms stand for.

High Living Cost is Eating Up Savings

Nashville wage earners have experienced ample evidence that puts them in accord with a recent study of the Federal Reserve Board, which states that American workers' losing battle against last year's rising prices (and still rising in numerous instances) caused the exhaustion of all or a large part of their wartime savings.

The board's report warned that unless purchasing power of workers goes up, the nation's economy is headed for a slump.

Its report showed a lopsided trend during the year. Among those in the lower and moderate income bracket, aggregate savings fell off by 10 billion

dollars. On the other hand, among top incomes, assets rose sharply.

What were the savings spent for? In the lower income levels, the board said, such funds were withdrawn "primarily for living expenses, medical care, emergencies and other purposes."

About one-fourth of the consumers who had to dip into their savings "used up all their holdings," the board said. Many went into debt.

"It is significant," the report added, "that even within the middle and upper income groups very substantial numbers drew upon holdings of liquid assets for living expenses."—*Nashville Trades and Labor News*.

Europeans Voluntarily Displaced

Thousands Pour Into Italy "In Quest of Greener Pastures"

EVIDENCE that most of the displaced persons in Italy were not displaced by the war or by action of the country from which they came, is contained in a report of the Italian refugee organization as transmitted by the Associated Press to American newspapers.

The report showed that "displaced" persons are voluntarily streaming into Italy by the thousands "in quest of greener pastures."

Once in Italy they cannot be deported to their native country without their consent, under the provisions of the United Nations charter.

Thus Italy is stuck with them. Naturally Italy wants to get rid of them but nobody else seems to want them, either, in spite of the propaganda of the Citizens' Committee for Displaced Persons, which wants to bring them to the United States.

The highly financed propaganda of this committee pleads tearfully that the United States should accept "our fair share" of the displaced persons. By some statistical hokus pocus, "our fair share" is computed to be 400,000 who would be admitted in defiance of immigration quotas.

The propaganda of the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons infers that other nations are eagerly welcoming the immigrants and that this country alone is selfishly refusing to admit them.

The official report of the Italian committee exposes the falsity of such propaganda. Other nations will accept only 2,850 of the displaced persons. But they want us to take 400,000!

"Our fair share" seems to be more

than 100 times the number that all the other nations of the world will accept from Italy.

The report shows that in August alone, 2,264 refugees slipped into Italy looking for a handout or a free trip across the ocean. These refugees came more than two years after the war, but according to the propaganda in the United States, they are supposed to have been uprooted by the war.

If so, it took them a long time to discover they were displaced. Probably they want a share of the proposed emergency relief for Italy.

If the United States should relax its immigration restrictions to admit these European gypsies, they would begin pouring into Italy by the hundred thousand, clamoring for a free ride to America.

Italy would be swamped with them. The problem Italy now has in caring for them would be made insurmountable.

What would we do then—admit 400,000 and stop? The Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons would not tolerate that. It would then ask us to accept another 400,000 and so on until every wanderer in Europe had found his way to American shores.

Would the Citizens' Committee support them after they got here? Oh, no! They would be expected to work—at our jobs. Would the Citizens' Committee build houses for them? Not a chance! They would compete for our houses.

The only alternative would be to maintain them in camps. And if they are to live in camps, they might just as well stay in their European camps.

Otherwise we would merely have adopted Italy's undesirable residents and moved them at tremendous expense to this country, to complicate our economic problems and reduce our standard of living.

No doubt the same steamship executives who favored repeal of the Chinese exclusion act would welcome the profitable task of transporting a million refugees across the Atlantic.

How undesirable these displaced persons are is attested by the fact that Argentina will accept only 1,600 of them. Peru will take only 700, Venezuela only 350 and all the other nations only 200.

On the basis of those figures "our fair share" would be a couple of dozen—not 400,000. But we would oppose even that insignificant number if the provisions of our immigration laws were to be nullified in order to admit them.

We see this whole campaign not as a humanitarian move, but as a cynical attack on our immigration laws. If the immigration quotas can be suspended at will, what good are they?

The immigration laws were enacted to protect the American standard of living. They are more necessary today than they ever were.

We doubt that the special session of

Congress will consider the Stratton bill. But a nation-wide campaign is under way to have it enacted after the first of the year.

This campaign is greased with seemingly unlimited funds. The Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons is one of the most lavish spending lobbies in Washington.

It maintains 23 lobbyists drawing as much as \$1,000 per month. And in the name of charity!

At a time when Community Chests are struggling to raise their quotas for America's own displaced persons, this committee is pouring cash into a campaign to import 400,000 more indigents.

If the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons is interested in alleviating human misery, why doesn't it give some of its vast resources to the Salvation Army, the Red Cross or the Community Chest?

The answer is: it is not fighting poverty at home. It is trying to import more poverty from abroad. Its policies are a menace to the welfare of the American people. If ever our immigration laws are suspended, under any pretense, the American way of life is on the way out and the European way of life is on the way in.

Washington Locals Vote Union Shop 495 to 4

Members of two Washington, D. C., Teamster locals employed by Safeway Stores voted almost unanimously last month for a union shop under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. They were the first such elections in the country involving the Teamsters, so far as known.

Warehouse employees affiliated with

Local No. 730 voted 299 to 4 in favor of a union shop, while the drivers in Local No. 639 returned a unanimous vote of 196 to 0 in favor of the union shop. The elections were conducted by the National Labor Relations Board and indicated clearly the determination of workers to maintain the protection of their union.

This year the NAM fears inflation; last year it invited it with full page advertisements demanding the end of price controls and a million-dollar Washington lobby pressing those demands.—*Trainman News*.

AFL Analyzes State Labor Laws

30 Legislatures Restrict Organizing Rights of Workers

Following is a survey of state labor laws made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and submitted to the San Francisco convention. It shows the alarming spread of restrictive legislation by state legislatures supplementing the actions of Congress.

IN OUR report for 1944 we took stock of what the states had done over the years with their powers in the field of labor legislation. We pointed out the gross negligence of most states in protecting the health, safety, and industrial well being of their citizens.

This negligence was leading to pressure for federal instead of state action. We laid down a program for decent labor laws and effective administration of such laws by the states if they wished to maintain their jurisdiction.

We looked for results from this constructive criticism. Instead, we find that the energies of the state legislatures that should have directed toward improvement of basic working conditions have been concentrated this year and last on crippling trade unions.

Practically every one of the 44 legislatures meeting in regular session considered anti-labor measures, and 30 succeeded in enacting one or more laws affecting the fundamental rights of workers to organize. The movement which began in a small way in previous years in the agricultural and non-industrial states this year had built up sufficient momentum to gain its ends in the heavily industrialized states as well.

Laws to prohibit the closed shop or other types of union security agreements were enacted in 14 states—Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Most of these laws provide that the right to work shall not be “denied or abridged” because of union membership or non-membership. Thus, they prohibit not only closed shop agreements, but also other types of union security agreements, such as the union shop. The precise effect of each law can be determined only by court action.

Twelve states — Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas and Utah—passed laws restricting picketing or other strike activities.

Under some of these new laws picketing is legal only if the majority of the employees vote to strike. In others the strike itself is made illegal unless approved by majority vote of the employees.

Mass picketing is prohibited in five of these states.

Georgia, in language that would be more suitable aimed at lynchers than at strikers, forbids the use of force, intimidation or violence to prevent an individual from working or from quitting work. Other states ban picketing when no labor dispute exists between employer and employee, or by persons not employed at the place picketed, or if the picketing prevents persons from entering or leaving the place picketed.

The secondary boycott was prohibited in 11 states—California, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah.

The North Dakota law goes so far as to declare all boycotts, secondary boycotts, and sympathy strikes "against the public policy" and subject to injunction proceedings as well as damage suits. The Texas law prohibits secondary strikes and secondary picketing as well as secondary boycotts.

Laws regulating or prohibiting strikes in connection with jurisdictional disputes were enacted in six states—California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. As in the case of the anti-closed shop and anti-picketing laws, each of these new laws has its own peculiarities.

The California law declares that a jurisdictional strike is against public policy, unlawful, and subject to injunction. In Massachusetts, if a jurisdictional dispute has been submitted to arbitration, and either party fails to comply with the arbitration award, an injunction may be issued to prevent a strike, picketing, boycott, or other concerted protest.

Legislation aimed at regulation of disputes between public utilities and their employees was enacted in 10 states—Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. The majority of these laws set up machinery for compulsory arbitration. In several states injunctions may be used to enforce orders of the arbitration board. All these laws contain restrictions on strikes and provide severe penalties (heavy fines or both fine and imprisonment) for violations.

Of all groups of workers, those most circumscribed in exercise of their rights are the employees of the state itself. Six states—Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas—passed laws prohibiting public employees from

striking under threat of loss of job and deprivation of employment rights.

Restrictions on the use of the union check-off were enacted in five states—Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Rhode Island and Texas. Three other states—North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia—while not regulating the check-off, adopted provisions prohibiting the collection of any fee or any assessment by a labor organization as a condition of employment, and similar provisions were contained in the anti-closed shop laws of three additional states.

Union officials should give careful attention also to provisions in several laws specifying that unions are responsible for actions of their authorized representatives, and that labor organizations may sue or be sued.

Three states—Delaware, New Hampshire and North Dakota—passed laws relating to the registration of labor unions and the filing of financial reports. Delaware went further and regulated the internal functioning of unions. Several states amended their laws relating to mediation and arbitration.

Again, in the field of wage legislation, the enactments were largely designed to take away labor's rights. In five states—California, Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts and New Mexico—drastic limitations were set upon the period in which workers could recover wages due.

Not content with their drive on the fundamental rights of labor to organize, the state legislatures proceeded apace with efforts to weaken state labor departments by transferring their responsibility for controlling health hazards in industry from the labor department to the state health department.

Five more states—Arkansas, Colorado, South Carolina, Vermont and Wyoming—were added to the list of five in

which there was already divided responsibility for inspection of work places.

The health authorities, in promoting this transfer, are following the same pattern that the labor baiters followed in their attacks on unions, picking off the non-industrial and agricultural states first. Unless organized labor takes steps to check this trend, next year we can look for this type of law to be pressed in the industrial states.

Even in fields where progress was made, legislative interest in the welfare of workers was only lukewarm and such progress was more apparent than real.

For example, six states—Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas—passed new occupational disease laws, but not one of these was of the type recommended by the American Federation of Labor, which provides for general coverage.

Experience has shown that under the schedule type of law many workers who acquire occupational diseases fail to receive any compensation benefits because they just aren't lucky enough to have one of the diseases specified as compensable. Yet in spite of this, there are now six more unworkable laws of the schedule type on the statute books.

Mississippi still clings stubbornly to its unenviable position as the only state without a workmen's compensation law.

Mention should be made of the four states—New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia—which set up second-injury funds to help handicapped workers obtain employment, and of Nevada, which completely revised its system of workmen's compensation and made it compulsory. In addition, compensation benefits were increased in a number of states, some of which liberalized medical benefits.

Even in the field of child labor, control was not free from reactionary influ-

ences, and laws tending to lower child labor standards were passed in several states.

On the other hand, a few states made minor improvements in their child labor laws, the most noteworthy being in Connecticut, which regulated the employment of children in agriculture; and in Hawaii, which raised the minimum age for employment of children, when not required to attend school, from 12 to 14 years.

There are still 31 states, however, where children under 16 years of age are allowed to work in manufacturing establishments or where they may work during school hours in other occupations, contrary to the basic 16-year minimum age standard recommended by the American Federation of Labor.

Other advances to be noted in the field of labor legislation were laws establishing or strengthening apprenticeship councils in three states—Florida, New Hampshire and Vermont—and a comprehensive act in Connecticut prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color or religion. Laws requiring equal pay for men and women were enacted in New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

On the whole, the gains were microscopic, though no microscope is needed to appraise the mass of new laws aimed at restricting or hampering union activities.

This, then, is the labor record of our state legislatures for the year 1947. The legislators are the elected representatives of the people. Workers are people, and cast a lot of votes. Much as these new restrictions can confuse and complicate efforts to improve the conditions of the workers, there is not one among them with power to deal a mortal wound. They must be met as they deserve, with an increase of purposeful union activity.

Racket Labor Papers Hurt Unions

All Secretaries Asked to Report Swindles to Tobin

FOR many years we have been receiving reports of commercial publications posing as "union" papers soliciting advertising in the name of the Teamsters' Union.

This activity has been particularly prevalent along the Atlantic seaboard in both the New England and southern states.

The ordinary procedure is for the newspaper to contact employers by long distance telephone in cities some distance from the publication office of the paper.

Use of the long-distance telephone sounds important and the newspaper avoids trouble by not using the mails or by making a written record of its statements, as it would in a letter.

The advertising solicitor states that his "union" paper has the backing of a local of the Teamsters' Union and that to maintain friendly relations with the union, the employer should pay the newspaper for an ad.

If the employer is reluctant, he is warned that the best way to avoid "trouble" with his employees is to pay up.

The inference is that unless the employer submits to the shakedown, he will be punished by the union, which, according to the solicitor, profits by the ad.

Such statements are libelous. They reflect on the integrity of the Teamsters' Union and provide anti-labor congressmen and state legislators with ammunition to use against us.

We have much information concerning the operation of such racket newspapers. We want more to protect ourselves from unscrupulous promoters.

We, therefore, ask the secretary of every local union to report to us at once concerning any advertising solicitation in his territory involving the use of our name.

Please state the name of the employer approached, the name of the paper that solicited him, the date of the incident and any other information available.

If the employer fell for the racket, find out how much he paid and to whom. We would also like a photostatic copy of his cancelled check as further evidence against a type of swindle that is very injurious to organized labor.

Each secretary should make a quick investigation of his area by asking the larger employers if they have been approached by any "labor" newspaper seeking a little easy money.

We have repeatedly warned employers not to yield to such propositions. The Teamsters do not support any kind of advertising scheme. The only money we ask from employers is for wages for their men.

Such newspaper advertising is absolutely worthless to any employer. It reaches no prospective customers and it buys him no good will, not even from the hijacker who got his money. The hijacker merely laughs at him and puts his name on a sucker list for another squeeze later.

No legitimate labor newspaper uses such tactics.

The illegitimate should be penalized by postal authorities for using the mails to defraud, which they do when they accept checks mailed to them by their victims. They also face cancellation of

their mailing privileges, which does not worry them because they don't have much circulation outside of the cities where they operate.

The point is that the Teamsters must protect themselves from the repeated

use of our name in this kind of blackmail against fair employers.

Our secretaries can help us by reporting at once all such incidents. Please send your letter direct to President Tobin at International headquarters.

N. Y. Local Buys Grocery Store

Binghamton Union Goes into Business to Beat Prices

FOOD prices are going down in Binghamton, N. Y., not because the merchants are big hearted but because the members of Local No. 693 are hard headed.

They bought a grocery store of their own!

Local No. 693 went into the grocery business on October 15 in answer to the complaints of the members over the terrific prices they had to pay for food.

Some of them approached Secretary-Treasurer Charles J. Fanara and suggested they organize a cooperative association.

"I don't know how the membership will take an idea like that, but we'll find out," Mr. Fanara responded. He brought it up at a meeting and the members indorsed it, authorizing an appropriation of \$7,000 from the union funds to buy out a grocery store.

The union then went into business under the name of "Teamsters' Co-op."

The policy of the store was to give a flat 10 per cent discount to any customer showing a paid-up membership card in any AFL union.

Then they began to find out something about business practices. Competing stores, led by the chain stores, slashed their prices, in some cases below cost, to drive the Teamster store out of business.

The Teamsters were faced with the prospect of losing customers or of cut-

ting their prices so low that they would lose their money.

The Teamsters stuck to their policy of selling their goods as low as they could and still break even. The union men of Binghamton responded with continued support and after the first month of operation the store was still breaking even.

"We expected to lose a lot of money the first few weeks," Mr. Fanara said. "We have done better than we expected. We have not gone into the red and we have launched a campaign of education to show our customers that they will lose money in the long run if they let our competitors close us down.

"The AFL membership in Binghamton understands this and they are refusing to be lured by the bait of the other stores. They know that if we go out of business, prices will jump again."

As an example of the competition the Teamsters faced, Mr. Fanara told how the Teamster store offered two large cans of pumpkin for 29 cents. Such cans were then selling in the other stores for 25 cents each.

But immediately the chain stores slashed their prices four cents under the Teamsters, offering two large cans of pumpkin for 25 cents.

If they are asking fancy prices for this pumpkin in your city, tell the store manager they are selling them at two for a quarter in Binghamton and ask

him why the same company charges fancy prices in your city.

The Binghamton store is operated by a committee of Local No. 693 known as the "Co-op Committee."

It is composed of Mr. Fanara, Assistant Business Agent Fred Ryan, Steward Harry Weintraub, Steward Ellis Klepser and Sarafin Olemado, a truck driver whose father formerly ran a grocery store.

Up to the present the store has not been strictly a co-operative. The union is considering making it one by selling shares. The shareholders would receive dividends.

At present, as a strictly union venture, any profits from the store would go into the local treasury. By selling shares, the union would be reimbursed for its original investment and the store would be operated independently of the union.

No final decision has yet been reached.

There are 8,000 AFL members in Binghamton, all of them entitled to a 10 per cent discount under the present operating plan. Under the co-op plan, prices would be uniform but low and the extra profit would go to the shareholders.

Mr. Fanara declared the store has aroused keen interest among the members of Local No. 693. Regular reports are made to the members who receive them with interest and discuss them. The store has greatly stimulated attend-

ance and interest in union meetings.

The union is now buying canned goods direct from the canneries and is giving its customers still greater savings.

By comparison with many of the metropolitan unions, Local No. 693 is a small union. It has 550 members. But it also has a healthy treasury and a progressive membership.

Cooperatives have the support of the American Federation of Labor as a means of relieving the price situation which is distressing millions of Americans.

In a bulletin issued last summer, the AFL pointed out that the average AFL member spends \$800 per year on the necessities of life. This makes a total annual expenditure by AFL members of six billion dollars.

With such an enormous source of income, unions can offer competition that will bring prices down. And it would also release millions of dollars saved in food prices, thus increasing expenditures for other goods and maintaining factory employment.

Under present conditions, when a man has finished feeding his family, he has little money left for anything else.

The AFL will provide information and assistance for any union desiring to set up a cooperative. The information may be obtained from AFL headquarters in Washington, D. C.




















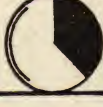













And Local No. 693 knows quite a bit about it, too.

Republicans Guessed Wrong in Congress

Republicans in control of the present Congress guessed wrong when they interpreted the 1946 election returns as a "mandate" for reaction, according to Elmo Roper, the analyst of public opinion.

As a result of this mistake, the public opinion polls show that the Republican chances in 1948 have been sharply reduced in the last six months, while the popularity of President Truman has correspondingly increased.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

		JUNE 1946	JULY 1947	PERCENT INCREASE
		CENTS ↓	CENTS ↓	↓
SUGAR-1Lb.		 7.3	 9.7	32.9
TOMATOES No. 2 can		 12.5	 19.9	59.2
NAVY BEANS 1 Lb.		 12.5	 21.0	68.0
OLEO- MARGARINE		 24.1	 39.9	65.6
COFFEE 1 Lb.		 30.7	 45.3	47.6
FLOUR 5 Lbs.		 31.9	 48.5	52.0
PORK CHOPS 1 Lb.		 37.5	 74.6	98.9
BACON, sli. 1 Lb.		 41.8	 74.5	78.2
ROUND STEAK 1Lb.		 41.7	 80.0	91.8
BUTTER 1 Lb		 61.0	 76.6	25.6
POTATOES 15 Lbs.		 75.2	 90.5	20.3

SOURCE: BLS

Moose Jaw Float is Given Award

Active Little Canadian Local Attracts Wide Attention

TRUCK driving is a rugged business up in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, where the winter winds howl down out of the Arctic. And Local No. 395 is a rugged little local, like the men who compose it.

Local No. 395 is one of the smallest locals in the International but it is an active organization with a civic interest which won it the recognition of the community in the last Labor Day parade.

The beautiful entry of Local No. 395, pictured below, won first prize for union floats and was widely publicized in the Canadian province, according to Secretary-Treasurer Allan A. Affleck.

The members of the local were justly proud of their efforts and the International adds its sincere congratulations to the many that they have already received.

The idea for the float originated with H. O. Scott, a member of the local, whose small daughter drove the team

of greys. Mr. Scott's idea received the enthusiastic indorsement of the local and the members cooperated in constructing it.

"We think a picture of our float in the official magazine would be a good suggestion, as no doubt it would be of interest to our many members to see the effort of their Moose Jaw brothers to put the Teamsters' International before the public," Secretary-Treasurer Affleck wrote President Tobin.

President Tobin was pleased to receive the news of Local No. 395's success and to comply with the suggestion that it be brought to the attention of the other locals.

"I admired the photograph of the splendid float constructed by the members of the Moose Jaw local," he said. "I should have liked to see it in the parade, where I am sure it attracted the favorable attention of the community."



Money is Best Christmas Gift

You Can Beat High Prices by Reducing Your Purchases

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

CHRISTMAS will be upon us very soon. During the holidays inflationary pressure will be increased by millions of dollars spent in buying Christmas gifts.

We can reduce this pressure and at the same time be more practical by giving money instead of merchandise.

The more money spent in Christmas buying, the higher prices will be. Instead of giving your money to the stores, give it to the relatives and friends you ordinarily remember at Christmas. They can then buy the things they actually need instead of receiving a gift that is often useless, as well as overpriced.

Of course, children should have toys because Christmas belongs to the children. However, money is often a welcome gift to children.

In my own family, I am sending sufficient money to my children and grandchildren to cover the gift I intended to give them. Then they can make their own selections or save the money, as they choose.

You can also beat the Christmas card racket by writing personal notes to the people you want to remember. This year you will have to pay 25 or 50 cents for a card that is worth about four cents.

A personal note will mean more to your friends than an impersonal card. And by writing such notes you will not clutter the mails with junk that doubles the work of the letter carriers and brings big profits to the Christmas card hucksters.

It will not be possible for me to follow this advice 100 per cent because of

the vast number of people it is necessary for me, in my official position, to exchange greetings with at Christmas.

But I assure you it is my intention to cut down my Christmas cards by 50 per cent.

The American people have every reason to rejoice during this holy season of Christmas because we are the only outstanding nation in the world where Christmas is enjoyed.

In all of Europe and Asia there is nothing but misery, fear, hunger and uncertainty.

Even in England there will be very few who will enjoy the "fat goose" as referred to by Dickens in his Christmas Carols. But, in the face of all this, we should and must try to be happy and to make the younger generations happy and contented and God-fearing during the season of Christmas and the beginning and celebration of the New Year.

We are out of war. Millions of American service men have returned to their homes, but we have now confronting us a greater reason to fear than even that which confronted us when we were forced into war twice within the last 30 years.

We have the fear of the world changing from our understanding of freedom to another philosophy which means the destruction of everything we hold sacred.

I refer to the philosophy or ideology of Communism which would destroy freedom of thought, freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of the privilege of going out and making something of yourself under the Ameri-

can doctrine of free, honest enterprise.

Communism destroys ambition and to a great extent it destroys the home and the family. The world is seriously threatened with the fact that Commu-

nism, if not stopped, may destroy our free, successful, blessed and constructive Americanism.

Be sensible before, during and after Christmas.

Taft Making Campaign Speeches

Fights Measures to Control Inflation and Communism

SENATOR TAFT apparently regards the special session of Congress as an advance meeting of the Republican national convention. He is making one campaign speech after another.

He seems to think that he can assure himself of the Republican presidential nomination by defeating President Truman's urgent appeal to save Europe from Communism and the United States from inflation.

Senator Taft professes hearty approval of the President's objectives, but harsh disapproval of the methods recommended. But his approval is drowned by his strident cries of disapproval. That's an old trick.

The senator knows that public sentiment demands action. And he makes the motions of going along with public sentiment while actually he thwarts it.

This is exactly what he did with his housing bill. The senator sponsored a good bill, thereby winning the indorsement of labor and veterans desperately seeking a solution of the housing crisis.

But Senator Taft let his bill die, thereby winning the support of the real estate interests. The senator played both ends against the middle.

That is precisely what he is doing in the current session of Congress. He says he is for relief to Europe while he tries to scuttle the appropriations necessary to achieve it.

And he also says he wants to do something about inflation while he opposes

the measures necessary to cope with it.

How long does he think he can fool the voters?

As the dominant national leader of his party, Senator Taft is responsible for the present Republican campaign of confusion over runaway prices.

The Republicans are now saying that the Democrats killed the OPA. That is too silly to merit refutation. Everybody remembers what Taft did to kill the OPA and how he promised that it would not mean inflation.

They remember what Taft's chief lieutenant, Senator Wherry, the Nebraska undertaker, said in echoing the policies of his chief. And they remember every time they buy anything what happened when Taft let Wherry embalm the OPA.

Taft killed the OPA and Wherry buried it. And the Republican party sang boisterously at the funeral.

Of course the Republicans had help from the southern Democrats and President Truman set the stage by his hasty repeal of wartime regulations.

But the murder of the OPA was primarily a Republican crime despite all the frenzied alibis.

The present session of Congress can atone if it will.

It can re-enact the excess profits tax and remove one of the principal motives for larcenous prices. It can re-enact the controls on contract buying and remove one of the greatest pressures on prices.

It can extend rent control and re-enact the authority for federal control of prices affecting the national economy and the rationing of scarce goods.

This is not a restoration of the wartime OPA. Far from it. The President's recommendations do not contemplate the return of complete price regulation and rationing. They merely ask the weapons necessary to fight inflation.

And unless inflation is controlled in the United States, it is useless to talk of controlling Communism in Europe. It simply can't be done.

What alternative does Senator Taft propose? He babbles of "freedom" and tax reduction. How much longer does he think he can preserve freedom under existing conditions?

Unless Congress does something to anchor prices, we are on the way to wild and uncontrolled inflation.

Labor has withheld wage demands in a patriotic effort to avoid further pressure on prices. And in the hope that Congress would demonstrate the statesmanship to solve the problem without political partisanship.

But wage demands cannot be delayed much longer if prices continue to rise, bringing huge profits to industry.

The workers are becoming restive and resentful. They cannot be held in check much longer. Soon their emotions will explode in demands for wage

increases that will restore the buying power of the dollar.

If industry rebels, there will be strikes—long, bitter strikes. Production will fall.

If industry grants the demands, industry will immediately nullify the benefit by jacking up prices again. Then there will be more wage demands and eventually our currency will be worthless.

Where will our "freedom" be then? We will be in a savage depression that will require "police state methods." We will have regimentation along European lines.

It is to avoid a lot of regimentation later that we urge a little regimentation now. There must be federal action to control inflation. Otherwise inflation will wreck our domestic economy and prevent us from exerting any beneficial influence whatever on the rest of the world.

If Taft wants to stop Communism, he must first stop some of the industrialists who are encouraging it by their greed.

And if Taft wants to be President, he had better have something more to offer than a housing bill that failed, an anti-labor bill that passed and a record of complete subservience to the interests of big business.

Teamsters Behave Better than Legionnaires

They call the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters roughnecks, but it must be noted that when the annual convention was concluded in San Francisco recently all the newspapers complimented the organization on its thoughtful and dignified conclave.

You will recall that another conven-

tion was held about the same time in New York.

No one calls the members of this body (American Legion) roughnecks or drunks, but we must observe that the conduct of some of the members was such that it did not reflect credit upon the entire organization. — *Bridgeport (Conn.) Herald*.

Sabath Hits Hoover on Germany

Soft Policy Leads to War, Warns Illinois Congressman

By CONGRESSMAN ADOLPH J. SABATH
Ranking Member of the House of Representatives
In the Congressional Record

A GREAT deal of attention and publicity has been given to the recommendations of our former President, Herbert Hoover, on Germany. Since it is unfortunately apparent that many high officials in the government, due to their former affiliations, seem to agree with his proposals and advocacy, I believe it is important that we should also consider the implications of Mr. Hoover's views on reconstructing Germany.

Why is Herbert Hoover so solicitous toward Germany?

In 1919, as American food administrator, he wanted to rebuild Germany, not punish her.

In 1931, the Hoover moratorium on reparations payments enabled the Germans to utilize all their financial resources to increase the speed of rearmament, and to escape their just deserts for the First World War.

In 1936, he called German military rearmament negligible.

In 1947 Hoover has reported to the President, after only three weeks in Europe, that the Potsdam agreement to disarm Germany and destroy her war potential is unwise.

Mr. Hoover seems to be unnecessarily concerned by the future of Germany. I think he is just as wrong about rebuilding German strength now as he was in 1928 when he assured the American people that we would have two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot, or again in 1932 when he prophesied that grass would grow in every main street in America under our great, late

war President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The whole world, except the Americas, is prostrate because of the ravages of German warfare. Europe is in shambles.

Germany, and Germany alone, is to blame.

Naturally, all this devastation and tragedy have been brought about under that fiend incarnate, Adolf Hitler, who was brought to power by the German industrialists and cartelists and Junkers, and who now are bent on reconstructing and rebuilding a strong Germany for another try, apparently with Mr. Hoover's approval.

Notwithstanding all this, Herbert Hoover appears to be willing to excuse Germany just as he excused her after the First World War, and urged that we give assistance to her. More than once before the Second World War began he pointedly ignored their armies, their tanks, their growing war industry, and their savage trade policies.

Mr. Hoover did not show the same solicitude for our own veterans after the First World War, nor for our own hungry and unemployed millions after the 1929 crash.

Why?

Hoover said he was anxious to save money for the American taxpayers.

Yet he knows full well that we have just finished a war against German aggression which cost the American taxpayers more than \$350,000,000,000, and the lives of 300,000 brave Americans, not to mention the tragedy of 700,000 disabled.

(Continued on Page 20)

Those "D" Starving Germans



RUBE GOLDBERG

Cartoon by Rube Goldberg—Courtesy N. Y. Sun.

Are we again to save a few millions of dollars now and spend billions later to destroy the monster he aims to recreate?

Had it not been for the Hoover policies of "be kind to poor Germany" in 1919 and throughout the perilous years that followed, Germany could not have rearmed even with aid of Great Britain, and had the Republican party not frustrated the will of the American people by keeping the United States out of the League of Nations, the League might have been strong enough to keep Germany and Japan in check.

There might have been no World War II. I should think that by now, in the light of history, even Herbert Hoover would know that it is a mistake to allow Germany to grow strong, to create armies and to develop a capacity for again scourging the face of the earth with inhuman and barbarous warfare.

Herbert Hoover already shows equal solicitude for Japan.

I certainly want the Germans to produce as much of their own living as is possible with the resources which they have available.

I want them to mine their coal; their phosphate; their minerals; grow their potatoes; produce their milk and their butter; and learn how to live the democratic way of life—the American way of life—to provide for peace and not for war, and if possible for them, to fore-swear their Nazi ideology.

But I would prefer to see the entire German nation living on our dole than to see one thing done to make it possible for Germany to launch another world war, from which our civilization can never survive.

In Germany the government deliberately encouraged the forming of international cartels which entwined themselves like the strangulation of a python in the economy of the world so that

when Hitler struck, the western democracies were almost helplessly enmeshed in the coils of international cartel agreements.

Many of our own great trusts and monopolies were deep in this international conspiracy to create a world government of the people, by big business, and for big business, as a vast amount of reliable evidence proves, and as Mr. Hoover should know.

I am terrified by what is happening today in Germany. For all practical purposes, the Potsdam agreement is a dead letter.

Now and then we get a peek behind the iron curtain of Allied occupation. We find that not even the saturation bombing of Germany really destroyed Germany's industry, and the new American government policy appears to be to restore German industry as rapidly as possible.

It took Germany 20 years, from 1919 to 1939, with only the passive help of her former enemies, to be in position to strike again and destroy the world's peace and prosperity.

Now, with the invaluable help of our own blind patriots, I greatly fear it will be only a few short years before Germany can again set out to conquer the world and destroy civilization.

Three times within my own life the German people have been led by their leaders into a foreign war—the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the First World War and the Second World War.

Every war has brought death and destruction to other nations; but always Germany has struck outward and kept any great devastation from her own lands, and has emerged more powerful and more dangerous than before.

Just a hundred years ago, in 1848, the forebears of many of the finest and most patriotic families in America fled

Germany to escape that always-increasing militarism and aggression and the tyranny of the industrialists and the Junker families.

The German leaders have driven out the strongest democratic elements and have led the remaining population farther and farther down the road to international self-destruction.

We have scarcely begun to bring back from their foreign graves the bodies of our brave boys, sacrificed to the insane ambitions of world conquest of Hitler and the cartelists who put him in power and supported his mad lust for death and destruction; yet already there are Americans forgetful of Lidice, of Buchenwald, of Oswiecim, of the Battle of the Bulge, and lured only by dreams of avarice, who want to forget what Germany did and how she betrayed the world, and restore the Germany of cartels, slave labor, and economic warfare.

Yet, Mr. Hoover says that we must ignore the lessons of history. We must discard the economic controls agreed upon at Potsdam. We must repeat the folly of 1919 and the succeeding years when we pampered and petted the spoiled brat of Europe.

There are agencies of our government which, during the war, gathered together the outstanding economists of this government, genuine experts in the sick economy of Europe, who had no personal interest in the problems except the restoration and preservation of world peace, and who knew that Germany has always thwarted world peace and cooperation. Their studies and recommendations laid the basis for the Potsdam agreement.

Herbert Hoover came back from Europe after only three weeks—and I know not how few of those days he actually spent in Germany—posing as an expert.

With no more knowledge than he could glean on that short trip, and as a result of a tour on which he was presumed to be studying the food situation in all of Europe, not the politics or the economics, Mr. Hoover came back and made recommendations which could result only in remaking Germany into the most potent industrial power in Europe in a very short time.

Fortunately, we have expert testimony from other and equally patriotic sources.

We have, for instance, the statements made by James S. Martin, who resigned as chief of the decartelization division of the American military government July 1 after having served since December 23, 1945.

Relying, not on the superficial observation of two or three days, but on the inside, expert knowledge gained in 18 months, Mr. Martin asserted that decartelization is being defeated by American special-interest groups who are trying to maneuver the American government into a position "of having to oppose Communism by sponsoring, in one form or another, monopoly of economic control of Germany."

This is Fascism.

Sumner Welles, who as undersecretary of state helped the great Cordell Hull in the conduct of American foreign policy through our most crucial years, has decried the help-poor-Germany idea so prevalent in the thinking of industry and finance and high government circles.

I here insert several pungent paragraphs from Mr. Welles' recent discussion of the problem:

"The reactionaries who saw no danger in Nazism again demand a powerful and centralized Germany as a buffer against Communism. German propagandists, and the sob brothers who are more distressed by the present plight of

the Germans than by the tragedies the Germans have inflicted on the rest of the world, once more complain of France's 'policy of vengeance.'

"They have been joined by our occupation authorities, who are apparently unaware that our policies in Germany involve any issues outside the occupation zones, and by those members of Congress who would reduce our present expenditures, no matter what the ultimate cost of such a penny-wise, pound-foolish reduction may represent.

"If these influences prevail in the determination of our policy, we will sacrifice our basic objective of creating a world order under which we can safely live.

"France is the key to European reconstruction. History has shown that France was right in 1919 when she demanded adequate guaranties against a resurgence of German might, and that the English-speaking powers were blind to their own vital interests when they refused to provide her with such guaranties.

"If we once more adopt a German policy that endangers French security, we will again lose our chance of helping to bring about European reconstruction and a lasting peace.

"As our recent directive stated, Germany must become 'stable and productive.' The resources of western Germany must certainly become an integral part of Europe's economy. But the only safe way to achieve those objectives is through permanent international reconstruction which meets the need of all western Europe."

Must we weigh what is our righteous course in European rehabilitation? No. That was determined under the Potsdam agreement. Let us not forget blood-white and war-destroyed France, ravaged and war-destroyed Poland, war-

torn and robbed Belgium and the Netherlands, war-overrun and robbed Czechoslovakia, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, Luxembourg, Russia, Rumania, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, and Bulgaria, our allies who suffered with us, whose countries were despoiled.

And to the aggressor of those countries — Germany — Mr. Hoover would extend first aid in rehabilitation to again flaunt military might and power. That cannot be.

Mr. Hoover wants to reverse our policies. Instead of reducing Germany to a peaceful, democratic state dedicated to the pursuits of peace, while we give her weaker neighbors an effort to build up their own resources so they can be prosperous without the stifling restrictions of German economic warfare, Mr. Hoover apparently would like to see all the rest of Europe transformed to a great farming area merely to be domineered and under the iron heels of the German cartels.

He seems not in the least disturbed that the heavy industry of Germany is the war industry of Germany. Under Hitler the Germans learned that there is no basic difference between economic warfare and military warfare. They fought both with the same plants, the same cartel agreements, the same savage tariff agreements, the same phony money, the same utter disregard of treaties and promises.

Great God, if Herbert Hoover thinks that rearming Germany is a barrier against Russian Communism he is indeed blind.

If we reduce all Europe to abject poverty while we create a German boom, we are inviting Communism. We are begging for it.

I know of no better way to cost us the faith and loyalty of the liberated

people of Europe than to reward Germany for having started this last war while we punish our friends and allies for resisting.

Let us halt this mad race toward war and race suicide. Let us work and strive for peace. And let us, as a first step, see that Germany stays disarmed.

Teamsters Protect Brewery Jobs

Newark Union Official Helps Draft Grain Saving Plan

How the Teamsters' Union prevented wholesale unemployment in the brewing industry and at the same time helped to draft a plan to save some 3,000,000 bushels of grain was reported to Thomas E. Flynn at International headquarters by President Joseph J. Quillin of Local No. 843 of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Quillin related how he went immediately to Washington when the Citizens' Food Committee began considering plans to conserve grain for European relief.

With International Statistician Frank Tobin, Mr. Quillin contacted the committee immediately to see that no plan was adopted that would work unnecessary hardship on the employees of the brewing industry.

As a result, large reductions in beer output were avoided. Such reductions in output would have also meant large reductions in employment.

The savings will be accomplished by restricting the use of wheat, rice and barley completely for 90 days beginning November 1. During this time corn consumption will be reduced 25 per cent and no further sorghum grain purchases will be made.

The CIO Brewery Workers' Union showed no interest in the proceedings whatever until they discovered the Teamsters had saved the jobs of all brewery employees, CIO as well as AFL. Then, with typical deceit and unappreciation, they denied that the Teamsters had been represented at the meeting.

But read Mr. Quillin's report:

A few weeks ago, as you know, the Citizens' Food Committee met with the distillers of this country in an effort to work out a plan that would conserve grain for the starving people of Europe. The outcome of that meeting was that all distillers would close down on a voluntary basis for 60 days in order to save the needed grain. The very next day the officials of the Distillery Union were up in arms protesting this shutdown and claiming that an alternate plan could have been used which would have saved the jobs of the thousands of distillery workers.

My information came in the daily papers and I immediately wondered what was going to happen when the Citizens' Food Committee met with the brewery owners of this country. It was rumored that the distillery owners were willing to curtail production to create a shortage of their products and hold up the high prices. I felt perhaps the brewers might have the same thought in mind.

When I read in the newspaper on October 14 that there would be a meeting of the Citizens' Food Committee and the brewery owners on October 15,

I tried very hard to find out where this meeting was to be held.

On the morning of October 15 I flew to Washington, D. C., and immediately got in touch with Frank Tobin at the Teamsters' International office there. Upon explaining my problem to him he immediately got busy calling up various people to try to find out where this meeting was being held. He finally found it was being held at the Old State Building across the street from the White House.

Mr. Tobin and myself walked into the meeting of the brewers and the Citizens' Food Committee. Upon sitting down we were challenged in regard to our presence at this meeting. Brother Tobin and myself felt that we had a perfect right to continue at this meeting inasmuch as we represented many brewery workers throughout this country who would lose their jobs if a program were enacted which would cut the production of beer.

We explained that on April 1, 1946, a program was enacted that threw 27,000 brewery workers out of employment for approximately six months. We felt that if we could avoid the same disaster and at the same time conserve the needed grains for the starving people of Europe that we would be doing a service for our people.

At that time Austin Fischer, who was the temporary chairman of the committee, stated that if he allowed us to continue at the meeting he would have to call all other business agents and representatives of the Brewery Workers to this meeting.

He also claimed that this was impossible inasmuch as the problem was one to be handled immediately.

We then suggested that he call the AFL office in Washington and ask that a representative be allowed at this meeting to offer suggestions with the hopes

that a program could be enacted that would help Europe and at the same time cause no unemployment to the brewery workers in our country. Mr. Fischer thought this plan was a good one and promised us that he would follow it through immediately.

I was notified early the next morning that I had been chosen as the AFL representative of the Brewery Workers. I immediately returned to the meeting and sat through many discussions in reference to the conservation of grain. One plan was to cut production 30 per cent, which would naturally have a dire effect on the employment of our people.

The best plan offered was one that was finally adopted by President Truman on October 16.

I am enclosing the press release that was handed to me by Charles Luckman, chairman of the Citizens' Food Committee, and in it you will notice that the CIO was only represented by a Mrs. Bernice Murray, who called me on the side and told me that a Mr. Brady was designated to represent the CIO at the meeting, but he had to leave for Chicago and had asked her to attend this meeting and take notes.

Mrs. Murray is employed as an office worker in the CIO office in Washington. She is no CIO official. I point this out because on the front page of the *Brewery Worker*, official newspaper of the CIO Brewery Workers, dated October 22, there is an article which is captioned "On the Job!" which reads as follows:

"Until late last week, our International Union was the sole labor organization to interest itself in protecting the workers' interests insofar as they are affected by the grain conservation program.

"Brother Brady was assigned by the general secretaries to represent our organization in the Washington meetings early in October and has been in Washington on several occasions, beginning on October 7, conferring with gov-

AFL Saves US Brewery Jobs

Absence of CIO at Gov't Parley® Surprises Nation's Beer Workers

WASHINGTON.—Because of his alertness to what was going on behind the scenes, Joseph Quillin, president of Beer Drivers Local 843 of Newark, became one of the architects of the program to save the jobs of the nation's beer workers.

CITIZENS FOOD COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 20, 1947

CHAIRMAN:
CHARLES LUCKMAN, PRESIDENT
LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

MRS. J. L. BLAIR BUCK, PRESIDENT
GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
HARRY A. BULLIS, PRESIDENT
GENERAL MILLS, INC.
CHESTER C. DAVIS, PRESIDENT
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS
ALBERT S. GOSS, MASTER
NATIONAL GRANGE
LESTER B. GRANGER, EXEC. SECRETARY
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
JAMES S. KNOWLSON
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD AND PRESIDENT
STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
NEW YORK, N. Y.
G. R. LE SAUVAGE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
JOHN A. LOGAN, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAIRS
JOHN HOLMES, PRESIDENT
SWIFT AND COMPANY
JAMES H. MCGRAW, JR.
MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING CO., INC.
EUGENE MEYER
THE WASHINGTON POST
JUSTIN MILLER, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS
PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT
CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
DR. WILLIAM I. MYERS
DEAN OF AGRICULTURE, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
EDWARD A. O'NEAL, PRESIDENT
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
JAMES G. PATTON, PRESIDENT
FARMERS UNION
T. S. REPPLIER, PRESIDENT
ADVERTISING COUNCIL
QUENTIN REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES
SPYROS SKOURAS, PRESIDENT
20TH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION
A. E. STALEY, JR., PRESIDENT
A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING CO.
MRS. ANNA LORD STRAUSS, PRESIDENT
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
PAUL S. WILLIS, PRESIDENT
GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC.
HARRY W. ZINSMASTER, CHAIRMAN
AMERICAN BAKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Joseph J. Quillin
Washington Representative
AFL International Teamsters Union
901 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Quillin:

I want to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the time and effort which you have so willingly contributed toward the success of the President's program to feed the starving people abroad. The need is so urgent that only through the wholehearted cooperation of each individual can we hope to accomplish our objective.

We shall welcome any suggestions which may occur to you from time to time to help us realize our goal.

Sincerely,

Charles Luckman
Charles Luckman

In a minimum saving of 2,150,000 bushels of grain and possibly three million bushels.

AFL in Favor

Joseph J. Quillin, who represented the AFL and brewery workers in the conferences, said "we are for the program 100 percent." He added that, since beer production would not be cut down, there would be no lay-offs. The plan, it was disclosed, was essentially that recommended by the U. S. Brewers' Foundation. Luckman said the small brewers

Newark Labor Man Wins His Point

Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON—Joseph Quillin of Newark, president of Local 843, Bottled Beer Drivers, interrupted the meeting of the Breweries' Foundation and the Citizens' Food Committee for half an hour yesterday. He argued for labor representation in discussing any plan that would bring unemployment.
Austin Fisher, vice chairman of the food committee, informed Quillin he could not recognize the labor leader's request without official notice from the Several teleph

ernment and Citizens' Food Committee representatives.

"No other labor organization interested itself in the matter until October 16, when a representative of one other union appeared in Washington.

"Until then, the Brewery Workers carried the ball alone, taking on the full burden of action on behalf of all the workers in the alcoholic beverage industries."

As you can readily see, this is another

one of the deliberate lies being spread among the rank and file of the CIO. The official press release which I am enclosing does not mention Mr. Brady at all.

Enclosed also find clippings from the newspapers, which at no time mention the CIO being present at this meeting because of the fact that there was no official of the CIO present.

Tobin Tours Northwest States

Addresses Teamster Meetings in Portland, Seattle, Spokane

IN A TOUR of the Pacific Northwest following adjournment of the AFL convention in San Francisco in October, President Tobin was warmly welcomed by the Teamsters of Portland, Seattle and Spokane.

Addressing mass meetings in all three cities, President Tobin warned them of the problems facing labor today and commended the Teamsters of the Northwest for their accomplishments.

President Tobin was shown the beauties of the Northwest by International Vice President Dave Beck of Seattle, who arranged a tour of scenic spots from the Columbia River up the Washington coast to Seattle and thence across the Cascade Mountains to the Grand Coulee dam and Spokane.

In Seattle he was profusely entertained by Mr. Beck and the Teamsters at a banquet and a buffet supper, with side trips through Lake Washington and to the Bremerton navy yard.

Mr. Beck and other officials escorted President and Mrs. Tobin on a three-day automobile tour of the Grand Coulee dam area and Spokane.

One of the highlights of the tour was a mass meeting in the Teamster auditorium in Seattle, where President Tobin was introduced by Mr. Beck with an ardent tribute.

"It is a great privilege to have been associated with President Tobin over the years," said Vice President Beck.

"He is known throughout the civilized world wherever there is a labor movement.

"President Tobin has never compromised with right. He has consecrated his life to the service of those who make up this great organization. I know from experience that he has always insisted that all who work for the International Union also shall consecrate their lives to the service of their people," Mr. Beck went on.

"In the more than 40 years which he has devoted to our cause he has never swerved from the course of right and honor. What he has built is a living testimonial to his greatness.

"Under that type of leadership we have grown. Under the direction he has established we will continue to grow and to serve you and all our members everywhere."

The Washington Teamster, official publication of Joint Council No. 28 of Seattle, reported that "President Tobin was noticeably touched by the spontaneous welcome he received and by Dave Beck's stirring eulogy."

To this eloquence and eulogy, President Tobin responded:

"I have waited for seven years for this opportunity to come back to Seattle. God has been good to me in letting me visit you again. I have always felt welcome here.

"I recall November, 1913, when I first came to your city as a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. You had a total membership of only about 250 then, and the general Teamsters were on strike—and we could not even get a meeting with the operators. But such men they were, those few members—they had union in their hearts!"

"It is warming to the heart to look into the faces of such men and women and to know that they believe in the principles of trade unionism.

"I wish that I could be any one of you; I urge you to carry on the good work. Even considering all the progress that we have made in the past, I say to you that there is a greater job and a greater responsibility before you than we have ever had in the past.

"You are the crusaders in this movement; it is for you to carry our banner on to final victory. I know that you will carry on, for you are the right kind of people.

"You have back of you an ancestry of pioneers who had the courage to cross the great mountains and make this a civilized land. It is that courage which has made Washington an outstanding state in our union and in our country.

"Every step forward that we, as an organization, have been able to make has been due to our intense sincerity in the fight for our members.

"I try to hold this fact everlastingly before the eyes of all those who serve the Teamsters; they are merely the instruments for serving you, the members. May death and dishonor strike

any of us who ever betray that trust or forget that obligation.

"This is the heart of the Teamsters' temple, out here in the West. You know what the union has done for you. However, I fear that 90 per cent of the people do not understand or realize the truth. They do not appreciate fully, for they do not know."

Speaking of the heroic role played by more than 100,000 Teamsters in the last war, President Tobin declared:

"Your sons, the common men of America, won that war. It was not won by the magnates of Wall Street, who have now shackled us with the Taft-Hartley Act for saving their necks from the gallows.

"I can forgive ignorance. I can even forgive a man who would steal. The sin which I cannot forgive is the sin of ingratitude. I cannot forgive the Merchants and Manufacturers Association for its gross ingratitude after we, the toilers of America, saved them—saved their very skins. I cannot forgive them for using their drunken power to mete out to us this vicious bill.

"It is the lesson of history that whenever there is persecution of a race, or a religion, it has strengthened their cause. That will be the outcome of all this persecution of labor.

"You have spent judiciously here in Seattle for a new building, and you have done well. You have built a splendid organization in defiance of your enemies.

"I do not always find it possible to say complimentary things. There are times when it is necessary for me to say unpleasant things, but here in Seattle I find that every 'i' is dotted and every 't' is crossed.

"You have done well, but I warn you to keep your feet on the ground. There is a day of reckoning coming, a day of

trial and tribulation. We are going to face trying days. The Republican party had the next election in the bag, but, like some unions, it got drunk with power.

"You officers of the Teamsters must have the courage and the strength to stand up and tell your people when they are wrong. You must give them true counsel.

"Tell them when they should arbitrate or settle. I know that is not popular always, but it is necessary.

"Tell your people you will fight as hard as any of them for the right, but know when you are right. Remember, business must make a dollar before you can be paid a dollar.

"There is a tremendous conflict in

this world between two great forces, and it is not at all certain which one will win. The struggle will determine whether our form of government and our American way of life will survive, or whether we will be overwhelmed with Communism."

Mr. Beck spoke again at the conclusion of President Tobin's talk, declaring that the Northwest Teamsters would be true to President Tobin's precepts. He emphasized again the high caliber of the national leadership of the Teamsters.

Mr. Beck acted as toastmaster at the banquet for President Tobin at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, where Frank Brewster, secretary of the Joint Council, introduced Mr. Tobin with glowing words.

Honesty of Union Officers Reduces Bond Fee

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English announces that the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, through its Indianapolis Agency, the Barton, Curle and McLaren Company, has granted a 10 per cent reduction in the cost of the surety bond.

The company has granted this decrease because it has experienced only a two per cent loss in its dealings with our unions.

This extremely low rate of loss is due entirely to the honesty and care displayed by our local union officers, and the membership is to be praised

for electing such men to positions of trust.

The rate in the past had been \$7.50 per \$1,000. This is now reduced to \$6.75. This rate will apply on amounts as low as \$500 or to the extent warranted by the needs of the local union.

An additional saving of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent or \$1.13 per \$1,000 can be made by taking a bond for three years.

Application blanks can be obtained from the Barton, Curle and McLaren Company, 500 Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, or the office of the general secretary-treasurer.

Immigrants Pour in Under "Special Rules"

Spurred by special rules handed down by President Truman for the benefit of displaced persons, more immigrants are now entering the United States than any year since the early 30s.

Last year 108,721 came with the idea of settling in the United States.

The latter figure is the largest in more

than 15 years and would have been greater had more ships been available for that purpose. Only 29,095 persons came to this country in 1946 under quotas which would have allowed 153,774 to enter. Nearly three times as many entered outside quota restrictions.—*Tacoma Labor Advocate*.

White House Backs Rent Control

Objective of Myers Bill Approved by Economic Adviser

A WHITE HOUSE economist, endorsing the objectives of a bill by Senator Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, to extend federal rent control beyond next February 29, has informed Senator Myers that rent "is the most important of all prices in its effect upon the cost of living."

"If rent control is made ineffectual, while the great housing shortage continues (and this your bill would avoid), there will be sharp increases in rents which will add to the inflationary pressure on workers and will aggravate the wage situation," reported Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Senator Myers, whose bill, S. 1741, would materially strengthen rent control and repeal features of the Wolcott Act which President Truman denounced but signed last June 30 on the eve of expiration of controls then in effect, had written the Council of Economic Advisers asking an official expression on his bill in view of the importance of rents "in connection with our future economic outlook."

The reply from Mr. Keyserling declined to comment on the "particularities" of the Myers bill, referring the senator "to others more familiar with the details of the administration of rent control," but it put the Council of Economic Advisers on record for "a high degree of stabilization in rents for some time to come."

Mr. Keyserling said:

"There can be no doubt from reliable statistics that the President has been correct in his concern that the changes in the law which he was constrained to approve in the middle of this year would

result in sharp and widespread rent increases. Combining this with trends in the general economic situation, our views remain unchanged as to the desirability of a high degree of stabilization in rents for some time to come. It follows that our economic analysis is in accord with the objectives of your bill."

In introducing it last July, Senator Myers declared that his bill was based on the assumption "that the present housing shortage will not be substantially alleviated by next March 1, when present controls are to expire.

"In addition to extending those present controls for another year," he added, "it also represents an attempt to correct some of the worst features of the present act as they were rammed through Congress on the very eve of the scheduled expiration of the previous law, and sent to the White House on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, giving the President the choice of a bad rent control act or no rent control at all beginning July 1 last.

"Since many tenants will have signed 'voluntary' 15 per cent rent increase leases under this act for fear of being evicted or made subject to terrifically higher increases next March, this bill recognizes the validity of all such leases in existence as of January 1, 1948—since there is little if anything which could be done about that situation now.

"I should like, however, to see enough members of Congress announce publicly in the near future their intention to support a continuation of rent control after next March 1 that tenants who are not convinced of the justification of a 15 per cent rent increase in their cases can feel secure in not signing such leases.

"At present," said Senator Myers, "they feel, in many cases, that there is a loaded gun pointed at their heads and the gun is labeled 'No rent control at all after March 1'."

In addition to extending rent control for a full year beyond February 29, 1948, when the Wolcott Act now in effect expires, the Myers bill would:

1. Restore federal control over evictions.

2. Restore all enforcement provisions of the act which expired last June 30, including criminal penalties and the right of the government to sue landlords on behalf of tenants who have been overcharged.

3. Bring back under control all accommodations subject to control prior to last June 30, except hotels for transients, tourist houses for transients, and motor courts.

4. Recontrol new construction and newly converted housing units not now subject to rent control, but with a proviso for "due allowance for appropriate adjustments" for the fact that builders may have proceeded on the assumption such units would not be subject to rent control.

5. Restore authority for recontrol of areas which might have been decontrolled and the authority to place under rent control areas which have not previously had rent control.

6. Continue the local rent advisory boards established under the Wolcott Act but eliminating their present authority to make recommendations on individual rent adjustment cases. Thus they would have the power to recommend decontrol by areas, over-all rent increase by areas or changes in general operational practices and regulations in their areas.

However, the Myers bill would make it clear that the housing expediter has full authority to reject rent increase recommendations of these boards if in his judgment they are not appropriately substantiated. (The housing expediter has taken the position that under the Wolcott Act his discretionary powers are negligible.)

7. Restore the exclusive jurisdiction of the Emergency Court of Appeals over rent control appeals cases, repealing Wolcott Act provisions lodging jurisdiction on appeals from agency rulings in any state or federal court.

No Benefits for Unauthorized Strikes

Any local union going out on strike without following the laws of the International Union, as contained in the constitution, and having the endorsement of that strike from the International Union cannot receive help in any way, shape or manner from the International Union, because they have defied or refused to recognize the constitution and laws of the International Union which they are obligated to observe.

The International officers are prohibited under the constitution from giving financial or other help to unions on strike in violation of the constitution.

We, therefore, suggest that before you get into trouble that you carry out the laws which you have made and given to us in the general office to observe and faithfully enforce. The International executive officers have no other alternative.

Straight-thinking Americans want no part of Communism. They will cope with it in an effective manner if reactionaries will stop throwing mud into the water and passing ammunition to the enemy's forces.—St. Louis Union Labor Advocate.

Teamsters Given Safety Award

California Safety Council Presents Plaque to Tobin

IN RECOGNITION of the consistent stand of the Teamsters' Union for safe and courteous driving, the California Safety Council recently presented to President Tobin a bronze plaque.

President Tobin is shown below receiving the award from Girard Rosenblatt, vice president of the California safety organization, while Russell Warlick, another vice president, participates in the ceremony, which occurred on the stage during the International Team-

sters' convention in San Francisco in August.

The inscription on the plaque reads: "Presented by the California Safety Council to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for its intrepid leadership in exhorting its members to drive safely and in sponsoring safety clinics, safety education and safety contests in the interest of greater public safety."

President Tobin expressed his appreciation to the safety council.



Auditors Draft Accounting Plan

New Card Index System Approved for Locals

November 5, 1947.

To the Officers and Representatives of Local Unions and to the General Membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In the recent convention of the International Union held in San Francisco in August, 1947, it was decided that the general president appoint a committee of five, to be composed of the five auditors of the International Union, for the purpose of going over our bookkeeping system, not only in the International office but in the local unions throughout the country.

The general president appointed this committee. They have been working on this proposition for almost six weeks and they have reached the following conclusion and recommendation:

We are changing the due book, the day book and the cash book and we are now recommending the installation of the card index system to replace the ledger, which shall be considered the official system of the International Union and which modernizes our old-fashioned system of bookkeeping, which has become practically obsolete and is not in use in 97 per cent of the International Unions of America.

It is the opinion of the International Union and of the committee that all local unions should install this new system immediately. However, if local unions find it difficult or inconvenient to install the new system at once, they shall be permitted time and shall be allowed to continue under their old ledger system. It is understood, however, that the due books, cash books, and day books shall be changed.

In accordance with the constitution, local unions installing the new system, especially the card filing index system which would displace the ledgers, shall order all supplies through the International Headquarters and address all their communications for supplies to General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Our purpose in making this recommendation is that by buying large quantities we can procure supplies much cheaper than local unions and we desire also to say that we want one kind of bookkeeping system to prevail through the International Union.

Faternally yours,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,

General President.

Voters Reveal Dissatisfaction

THE November elections indicated a general dissatisfaction with existing conditions but did not reveal a national trend toward either political party in 1948.

What happens in the autumn of 1948 depends largely on what happens in the winter of 1947 and the spring of 1948. The actions of the Republicans and Democrats in the critical months immediately ahead will lay the foundations of victory or defeat in the presidential election.

By summer it will be too late. Campaign promises won't mean anything. It will be the record that counts—a record still fresh in the public mind.

The elections last month clearly indicated that the voters are not turning to either political party. They are viewing them both with suspicion and waiting to see which one, by its actions now, merits confidence in the next national campaign.

In most cities last month the local candidates sensed the public coolness and evaded national issues, not caring to risk their necks on the record of either party.

The most significant development was in Indiana, which the Republicans have fondly described as "the banner Republican state." The voters hauled down that banner in 38 of the state's cities by kicking out Republican administrations.

In Indianapolis they suffered a national defeat by attempting to make the election a repudiation of the administration in Washington.

On the eve of the election they brought in Congressman Halleck, their majority leader in the House, along with the governor and Senator Capehart, to extol the "glorious record" of the Republican Congress and to urge the Hoosiers to "save us from Communism" by electing a Republican mayor.

The voters listened and laughed and elected the Democrat.

The voters remembered the promises of Halleck and Capehart that prices would go down when the OPA was killed. And when the voters were asked to express themselves on the record of that Congress, they denounced it.

As a result of the Indianapolis defeat, Indiana can be classed as a doubtful state with Democratic leanings.

The Republicans took a hard punch in the corn belt.

A few days later Halleck was speaking in West Virginia and saying kind words about the OPA. He blamed the Democrats for killing it. He must have been dizzy from the election blow.

But the question is not so much who got us into this mess as who is going to get us out of it. What about that, Halleck?

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All Members should have a copy of the International Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

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of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



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THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.